Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1805. [No. 1345.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

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10 pipes well flavor'd Holland Gin,
60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 case Britannias,
1 do. Platillas Royal,
Just Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,
AND FOR SALE BY
J. & T. Vowell,
WHO HAVE IN STORE,
A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use,
Three hhds. old Grenada Rum,
Three casks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

☞ *Cash given for Otter and Mink Skins.*

April 25. d

JAMES SANDERSON
Has received, in addition to his late general supplies, which he will sell, by the quantity, very low, and on liberal credit;
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum.
20 barrels New England ditto.
5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.
12 half pipes do. do. do.
25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.
9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen each,
6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.
20 hogsheads Black Quart Bottles,
ALSO,
28 hogsheads Virginia TOBACCO now in store.

May 31. d

BUILDING LOTS.

HALF an acre of ground, on the corner of Washington and Duke streets, will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and will be had at a moderate annual rent forever.

HEWES & MILLER.

June 19. d

This day is Published,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Bookstore, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)
AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY,
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.
By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for sale by Robert Gray, in King-street.

Fresh Fruit.

THIS DAY RECEIVED,
Per the schooner Eliza, from New-Providence,
A quantity of
Pine-Apples, Limes, &c.
All in excellent order.

John A. Burford.

July 11. d

Mandeville & Jamesson
Are now landing, and offer for Sale,
10 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum.
10 hogsheads Barbadoes Molasses.
8 hogsheads St. Croix Sugars.
English F and FF Gunpowder.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.
Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

May 29. d

BEEF AND PORK.

We have just received, prime and mess Beef, in barrels and half barrels; prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of excellent quality.

Hewes & Miller.

June 24. d

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths.

We want to buy one pair of 4 or 4 and an half fee: Cologne Mill Stones.—We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill Stones for sale: Also, five hundred dollars worth of Boulting-Cloths; which will be sold a bargain, to any body who will take the whole of them.

Hewes & Miller.

June 20. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—
Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars,
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira, }
Sherry, }
Lisbon, } WINES.
Teneriffe, }
Malaga and }
Port, }
Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

WILLIAM OXLEY
HAS ON HAND,
Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous to the purchasers, for cash or notes,
The following Articles, viz.
Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandowns
Bearskins and fearnonghts
Durants and calimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boil'd camblets
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk silk and cotton slings.

January 3. d

For LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
WILLIAM,
Captain *John Bacon*;
Two hundred and 64 tons burthen, nearly new. Advances, will be made on consignments per this vessel. The freight will be moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

July 2. d

TO RENT,
A convenient two-story Brick-house on Wilkes street, opposite Capt. *George Slacum's*—For terms apply to,

John C. Vowell.

July 6. d

LAWRASON & FOWLE
Have just received, by the brig Harmony, Robert B. Hall, master, from Boston.
3 bales best Beerboon Gurrahs
3 do. Sewing Twine
2 chests Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS.
5 do. Imperial }
20 boxes best Spanish Segars
2 pipes first quality Cognac Brandy
40 barrels N. E. Rum
5 hhds. retailing Molasses
7 barrels Sperm. Oil
a few boxes Sperm. Candles
40 boxes brown Soap
And a quantity of Plaster Paris.

July 6. d

SUGARS.

Seventy hhds. and Twenty-two bbls. } Muscovado SUGAR,
Thirty one bags Cocoa, received by sloop Sloop Diana, from Martinico—for sale on reasonable terms by

John & Thos. Vowell.

WHO HAVE ON HAND
Holland Gin of excellent flavor in Pipes,
Fourth proof Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Blue Salts,
1000 bushels Indian Corn,
1200 do. black-eye'd Peas, in good shipping order,

July 6. d

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
About 30,000
White Oak Hogshead & Barrel Staves,
Of good quality: *Also,*
A few squared Logs of Walnut.

Wm. Hodgson.

July 5. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
69 barrels prime pork,
12 barrels pease, suitable for the West-India market.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 3. d.

The subscribers have just received, by the Packet, from Norfolk,
30 barrels prime Beef,
20 do. Pork.

Lawrason & Fowle.

June 24. d

For Sale, on liberal Credit,
90 hogsheads
South Potomac Tobacco,
Now in store——*Also,*
4 do. Rappahannock;
Suitable for the West-India market.

James Sanderson.

June 20. d

FOR SALE.

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
LAST YEAR'S CROP,
Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.

John & Thos. Vowell.

May 9.

GUNPOWDER TEA.
A few boxes of the very best quality just received by
Mandeville & Jamesson.

May 15. d

SUGARS.
Now landing, from on board the brig President, at the subscriber's wharf,
100 hogsheads and 128 barrels of first quality St. Martins and St. Eustatia SUGAR—and for sale, by

John Tucker.

July 13. d3t

LOST,
On Wednesday, the 10th instant, between the Branch Bank of Washington and Alexandria,
A BILL, drawn by Mr. *John Proudfit*, of Norfolk, on Mr. *Buller Cocke*, of Washington, for 500 dollars, dated Norfolk, 25th day of June, at 60 days, in my favor; accepted 29th, an endorsed by me.

Any person having found this Bill, will be pleased to deposit it at the Branch Bank, in Washington, or deliver it to the subscriber.

The payment being stopt, it can be of no use to the finder.

William Hodgson.

Alexandria, July 13.

POTOMAC COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town, on Monday the 5th day of August next, on which occasion a full meeting of the proprietors is requested, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, together with the disbursements of the Treasurer since the last general meeting, will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,
Treasurer Potomac Company.

George July 9. (10) d5A

PUBLIC SALE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Worshipful Court of Fairfax county, made at March term, 1805, we the subscribers will offer for sale, on the 3d day of August next, at the house of *William Jacobs*, in said county's our likely Virginia born slaves for cash; belonging to the estate of John Hampton jun. deceased; for the purpose of making a division amongst the heirs [illegible]

THOMAS FULLARD, jun. }
RICHARD SIMPSON, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM SIMPSON, }

June 15. 22awtf

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of goods, selected from the latest importations, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and cassimeres,
Cotton cassimeres,
White and coloured jeans, nankeens and fustians,
Long and short nankeens,
Blue do.
White and coloured marseilles,
Waistcoating,
4-4 7-8, Irish linens, long lawns,
4-4 7-8, Shirting cotton,
Irish and Flanders sheeting,
Plattillas,
Brittanias,
Silesias,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Diaper table cloths,
Napkins,
Chintz callicoes and coloured cambricks,
Dimities,
6-4 9 8, Cambrick muslins,
India, book, jaconet and mull mull, muslins,
Colonade and crossbarred striped cambrick ditto,
Lace,
6-4, Lace shawls,
Long ditto,
Super brocaded do.
English and French silk gloves,
Kid ditto,
Pic nic mitts,
English split straw bonnets,
Madrass and bandanna handkerchiefs,
Bastas,
Mammodies,
Gurrahs, &c. &c.

All of which he has determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

May 26. d

Just Published,
And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,
A Key to Mystery of Iniquity
OR AN
Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.
BY JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern episcopacy* to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 3.

From the London Monthly Review for April 1805.

The Claims of the British West India Colonists.

To the right of obtaining necessary supplies from America, and of employing the necessary means of effectually obtaining those supplies under a limited and duly registered intercourse, stated and vindicated, in answer to Lord Sheffield's Strictures.—By G. W. Jordan, esq. F. R. S. colonial agent for Barbadoes.

POLITICAL economy, it seems, like religion, has its bigoted as well as its rational professors; and examples of each kind are afforded by the parties who now demand our consideration. So closely attached is lord Sheffield to the navigation laws that he will allow no deviation from them, however imperiously required by circumstances; and the dictates of policy, or the calls of humanity, or the pressure of famine, are in his mind scarcely adequate excuses for any departure from the rigid enactments of our marine regulations. His lordship had censured the Dutch property act, the repeal of the American countervailing duties, and the admission of American shipping into our West India islands, under licences severally granted by the privy council here, and by the respective governments of the islands abroad. Mr. Jordan, however, triumphantly combats the views of the noble lord on all these points. The first two, indeed, are now merely events of past history; but it should seem that Mr. Jordan was of opinion that it would faciliate his success in debating the latter point, if he shewed that, in matters of like import, lord S. was not entitled to the credit which previous reputation had a tendency to secure to him, but that on the contrary his ideas were confined, and that he labored under prejudices which materially misled him.

In order to comprehend the third point in dispute we must take a brief historical view of it. Mr. Jordan informs us that various articles, of which the colonies are in want, cannot be supplied by Great Britain, among which are those of the first necessity; that the American states, when subject to Great Britain, were accustomed to furnish these commodities to the West-India islands; that they were principally conveyed in American bottoms; that the purchasers paid for them in produce; and that, when, debarred of this important traffic, were reduced to extreme hardships. When peace became re-established, the necessity of a renewal of this intercourse between the islands and the American mainland was universally felt and admitted; and accordingly it was allowed and regulated by the 28th of the King. In passing this statute, the legislature took it for granted that the circuitous voyages of British ships; vessels furnished by the colonies which still remained to England, and such as the islands themselves would build —would be fully adequate to the transport of the American supplies; and it therefore enacts that these goods shall be imported solely in British bottoms. This expectation has completely failed; so that, from the date or the statute to the present time, licences sanctioned by parliament have been issued by the privy council here, and by the several governments of the islands, dispensing with its provisions, and allowing the admission of American vessels, in order to prevent the inhabitants from starving, and to supply them with materials to enclose the produce which was to be conveyed to the mother country. The legislature, in passing the before mentioned act, recognized the necessity of the intercourse between the islands and America and had no idea of shackling it by directing an inadequate mode of carriage; but that the mode which it did establish was wholly inadequate, the experience of more than ten years demonstrates. Nothing can more strongly prove this fact, than the regular issue of licences dispensing with the provisions of the statute during the whole of that time. The council at home is above suspicion; and the governors abroad, as is here shown, exercise the power under a very serious responsibility.

'I know, says the author, 'the case to have occurred, when during the continuance of war, and whilst Great Britain, in extreme distress, had opened her ports to all ships, and paid bounties upon all species of corn and grain, and upon Indian corn among the rest, drawing thus from the colonies all means of supply, instead of sending them any, that letters of the strictest and harshest tenor were received by the chief of a colony respecting the admission of American vessels, and holding out in prospect the dangers annually indemnified against, although the colony was at that very time in a state of the greatest distress, and many whites and negroes had actually perished of famine, or of diseases which famine had provoked. At this very period supplies of flour, embarked in this kingdom for the colonies, were by order actually relanded and retained.'

Lord Sheffield is here shewn to have censured the licences, without stating the urgent circumstances which rendered them absolutely indispensible. It is also proved that he charges the merchants and planters with seeking an unlimited intercourse with America, while they only solicit that the wisdom of the legislature should provide effectual means for carrying on that restricted communication, without which the islands cannot subsist, and which Great Britain has hitherto allowed.

Mr. Jordan is anxious not to entrench on the claims of the parent state; he acknowledges her right to monopolize the whole trade of her colonies, and all its appurtenances, imports, exports and carriage: but if from choice or necessity, she abandons any part of this commerce, as in the case of the present instance with regard to the more heavy articles required by the colonists, she ought either to leave them to supply the defect in their own way, or else should effectually make this provision on their behalf.

The British government sanctioned the intercourse, but it provided an insufficient channel for it; and when the legislature had granted such permission, shall it be a reproach to the planters and merchants to require that without which the grant is ineffectual, that without which they must have died of famine, and the produce have perished for the want of the means of package? Yet it is such a dispensation with the requisitions of an imperfect act of parliament which the noble Lord so strongly censures. It is not a dispensing power, as opposed to a regular and established law, that forms the burden of his lamentation, but the existence of the dispensations in any shape: yet the real situation of things proclaim that the islands would have been depopulated, and their produce wasted, if the act of parliament had been as he desired, rigorously inforced.

It is here justly observed that if Great Britain allows a colony to carry on a branch of commerce with another state it ought to be governed by the same policy with that which regulates the like intercourse on the part of the mother country. Now Great Britain allows goods to be imported in its own shipping, and in that of the state of which they are the produce; the principal navigation laws are therefore founded in national reciprocity, and it would be impossible to pass more strict navigation statutes, seeing that they effect other states as well as the state enacting them. In our traffic then, with another nation, the ships of that nation and the ships of this country indifferently import the goods belonging to that nation.

If we place a colony in the same situation with regard to a branch of commerce, it is natural that the same rule should be observed; namely, that the goods imported should be brought indifferently in the shipping of Great Britain, or of the colony, or in the shipping of the country whence they are derived.

Mr. Jordan, who views its subject in all its bearings, rightly remarks that another state is a party in this matter; that we must legislate with her in view as well as ourselves; and that we ought to observe the reciprocity which is consulted in the chief navigation acts. We may enact that we shall export or import in colonial or British bottoms between the colony and America, but America will have a right to complain of the want of reciprocity, and most probably will not fail to exercise that right. The colony, *quoad* this particular traffic should be regarded as identified with the Metropole; and the same rule should direct the intercourse with foreign states.

It is also a very important observation of this author, that if in peace we supply the colonies with American articles in British bottoms, the conveyance of the same articles in time of war in American bottoms will be, on our own construction of the law of nations, a contraband trade, and be liable by lawful capture by our enemy; whereas by acting on the provisions of our leading marine statutes, that is, by admitting American produce (to the extent limited by the 28th of George III.) to be bro't indifferently in English or American bottoms, the colonies in time of hostility will, in regard to necessaries and other essential articles, be put out of all hazard. We trust that considerations so ably stated, & so temperately urged, will not long fail of producing the desired end; namely, an act which would effectually secure to the colonies the benefits contemplated by the 28th of the king, but to which it has proved utterly inadequate.

If the colonial intercourse with America is confined to its legal limits, and Mr. J. observes that such is the vigilance of the revenue officers, that there can be no apprehension of this not being done, it ought to be regarded with satisfaction rather than jealousy; since it can only grow in proportion to the great carrying trade with England. It is he tells us, as little the interest, as it is the duty of the West India proprietors, to wish that this valuable monopoly should be invaded. On the part of himself and his constituents, he renounces any intention of directly or indirectly diminishing this grand source of British wealth; and on the contrary he contends that the necessary regulations which he recommends, if once fixed on a legal unchanging basis, would materially increase the consignments to the parent state. For the particulars of the detail into which Mr. Jordan enters, we must refer our readers to his very able and instructive pamphlet.

Assured of the present victory the author invites his adversary to a fresh contest —and since the point which the noble lord is solicited to discuss, possesses interests not merely as a subject on which political polemics may try their skill and knowledge, but claims our notice in various other respects, of incomparably greater importance, we shall record the challenge on our pages —not so much from the hopes of occasioning a literary tournament in which the present champions will take the lead, as in the more gratifying expectation of calling the attention of various good judges, and of the government, to a topic which strikes us as being of the utmost consequence.

"Over the remaining heads of recapitulation, as already disposed of, I hasten that I may supply your lordship with matter for further consideration, and with other subjects of stricture. I wonder that the free ports of the West Indies have escaped your lordship's animadversion. These are ports established for the purpose of carrying on a trade in which none but foreign vessels are or can be employed. I introduce this subject, not merely for the information of your lorship, but for the purpose of drawing the attention of government thereto. Here is indeed a formidable invasion of the navigation and colonial systems of the empire. Yet I introduce this subject for the express purpose of recommending to government to extend these principles and practices now applied, and obtaining in only particular cases and situations, to the general and permanent establishment of a trade, not limited to ports and places, but to be opened to all the British West india Islands and colonies.

"It is possible to open a south American trade, as well as that of North America, which without any respect to the nature of the shipping employed, shall by a due enumeration and restriction of the permitted articles, of exchange or carriage with perfect safety, and propriety, increase indefinitely the British import, export, and carrying trade, of the West India islands.

"These islands are so disposed along the coasts, or stretched across between the principal points of South and North America, that access to them from both the continents may at all times be had by the simplest and cheapest species of navigation. The approach of British vessels to the continent of South America is partially or totally forbidden by the great European powers who possess it. Under these circumstances, British vessels cannot be used in the intercourse with it. Great Britain, therefore, of necessity indeed, but with her accustomed wisdom, has opened certain ports in the colonies to vessels of these foreign countries, in order that they may bring in the enumerated articles she desires to obtain, and that they carry the enumerated articles she wishes to dispose of, or such as are necessary to support the trade. The first enumeration contains articles of territorial produce of that part of the continent, and bullion among the rest; the other consists of goods of British manufacture, or import, or articles of territorial produce of the islands. Great Britain does not upon this occasion consider her navigation and colonial systems, as not at any time, upon any occasion, or under any circumstances to be invaded. She looks to the objects and purposes of those systems. She wants raw materials; she wants markets for her various articles of manufacture, commerce, and produce; she wants encouragement and extensive employment for her shipping. By neglecting all consideration of the use, as militating against her navigation and colonial systems, of these petty vessels, which serve to associate her islands with the continent, she obtains all the objects of those systems, materials, markets, and increased carriage. The ports of her islands become ports of the continent, and these vessels are only as the port vessels and lading droghers of other countries. British ships carry to, and bring away from the islands the commodities laden in, and unladen from these vessels, and neither their employment or their numbers is to be contemplated or calculated upon by G. Britain, but as proofs of the extension of her own commerce and proper navigation.

"Instead, therefore, of a port in Grenada, a port in Dominica, two in Jamaica, one in Tortola, one in the Bahamas, it might upon these principles well be recommended to Great Britain, to extend the provisions of the Free Port Acts to all the islands, or to the custom house ports of all the islands. It might further be proposed, by enlarging and combining all the principles and practices which alike prevail in the West-India intercourse with the northern and southern portions of America, to form one general, simple, and consolidated system, that should connect them all, which should embrace and comprehend the at present enumerated articles of import and export between the whole continent and the islands, and permit between them the employment, jointly with British ships, of one decked vessels, of all the countries growing the commodities imported into the islands. I submit this proposal to the severity of your lordship's strictures, I suggest it for the consideration of ministers.

"In this view of the subject what is there to be objected against North American vessels of this description, that will apply to the Spanish launches of South America, and what is there to recommend the droghers of Oronoko, and of the river of the Amazons, that will not also favor the sloops and schooners of the Delaware and the Chesapeake? they are all but as the country boats of all the other nations of the world, employed wherever our commerce extends, to bring to and deposit in ports of access, commodities for use or for transport. They are auxiliary and subservient to the great traders of the deep who may pass by them with their woven wings without jealousy or envy.

"I again most seriously and earnestly recommended to his majesty's *ministers*, to establish a general American intercourse with all the British West-India colonies upon these general principles, and I do not hesitate to say, that if Great Britain still continues to refuse the employment of these petty vessels, for these purposes, and in the manner proposed, that she sacrifices, and continues to sacrifice her navigation, to her navigation and colonial systems."

If we have been taught, at an immense expence, to think justly on the subject of colonies, and if we have exploded the notion of a right of taxing them, we ought to have regarded the attemps to tax foreign states as scarcely less impracticable, or less unjust. As this is an error which, like the fatal one before committed, is calculated for popularity, we insert the able exposure of it by the pen of Mr. Jordan:

"Unfortunately during the late war an idea was taken up, against all principles of political wisdom and public justice, to tax foreign nations, by retaining part of the drawback, upon the re-exportation of sugar from Great Britain. This was a great breach of parental faith, on the part of G. Britain; it was a great breach of justice thus to take away a portion of the accidental profits of commerce which they only are honorably entitled to, who risque at all times equally the loss & the profit. Like all other great violations of principle, this also was attended with consequences directly, indirectly, and remotely injurious to all whom it affected. One of the remote and indirect consequences was, an attempt made for the first time, in the ports of the colonies, to establish those distinctions between the exports to the United States, in British and American vessels. Sugar and coffee were either absolutely prohibited to American vessels, or limited to specified portions of their return cargoes. Considerable impediments to the obtaining supplies or necessaries were thus vexatiously created and perpetuated, and great inconveniences sustained. Not among the least was the considerable drainage of specie, complained of in all the colony. American vessels are compelled either to leave, a particularly colony without dealing, or they draw out from amidst the population of the country, those last portions of gold or silver money which, retained amidst the ranks of society, by all the principles & energies of political existence and combi-

nation, yield only to the most powerful actions, and like the last portions of moisture which give form and solidity to natural bodies, are only in the extremest cases sepedated and carried off. The specie thus obtained was immediately laid out to purchase without restriction, return cargoes of produce among the foreign islands, to their great encouragement, and to the considerable vexation and injury of the British colonists. This drainage of specie was attended with considerable loss, not only to the planters, but to government also, in the article of exchange. From a considerable per centage, and in our market where the money point of exchange is fixed at forty per cent. government could frequently only get twenty five per cent. or a smaller percentage on the bills she was obliged to sell for the purposes of maintaining her establishments. This certain loss, considerably overbalancing any contingent interests, deserves the attention and regulation of government.

'This unprincipled and abortive attempt to tax foreign nations, by importing among them commodities loaded with domestic duties, was at length abandoned. Something like a better system has succeeded. Regulations have been formed, according to which, although at times and under increasing prices, increasing portions of the drawback on sugars may be retained, yet, in compensation for this, it is with some apparent fairness provided, that in other cases a bounty shall be superadded when the prices fall beyond a certain point. There is, indeed, in the ascending scale of bounties but one solitary step of compensation, whilst in the descending the drawbacks are diminished through many and various degrees of decline, into total extinction. All assurance also is suspended, as to the permanent benefits of this arrangement by its limited existance, and consequent dependance upon uncertain opinions, and upon political events and combinations yet more uncertain.

'From discussions of this sort, all questions of finance ought upon principle to be excluded. Whatever sacrifices commerce may make to navigation, she should make none to revenue.'

Readers who prefer instructien to amusement will set a high value on the present pamphlet; and the superior orders of persons will discern in it much of that accuracy and precision, which men of scientific views and habits sometimes happily introduce into the treatment of subjects on which moral probabilities are alone concerned. We take leave of it with the acknowledgment that it has highly gratified and instructed us; and we cordially recommend it to the attentive perusal of all who are possessed of either commercial or political influence.

LONDON, May 21.

Prussia and Sweden.—By private letters from Berlin, in which entire confidence may be placed, we find that a very serious misunderstanding has arisen between that court and the king of Sweden. It has been even reported the Prussian troops will shortly set down before Stralfund, but no question seems to be entertained that all intercourse has ceased between the two sovereigns. M. Tarrach, his Prussian majesty's plenipotentiary at Stockholm, will be recalled without delay; and the Swedish minister, Brinckmann, is about to withdraw from Berlin. These extraordinary events will, doubtless, be accounted for by various conjectures and assertions. The public may rely upon it, that the true cause is the vigorous and honorable measures adopted by the king of Sweden, in consequence of the Prussian monarch's having accepted the newly instituted order of the Legion of Honor, from the impure hands of Bonaparte. Upon the first official intelligence of an occurrence so little honorable to sovereigns, Gustavus the Fourth, without hesitation, dispatched a missive to Berlin, returning the order of the Black Eagle to the king of Prussia, with the declaration "that he could no longer wear the order of a Prince who wore that of M. Bonaparte."

It is unfortunate for Europe and for humanity, that all the strong and decisive measures which have as yet been taken, should originate in powerless courts. The dignified example however, of the king of Sweden ought to produce some effect in every royal bosom which has condescended to temporize and dissemble with the usurper of the French monarchy. That it will do more than excite some short sensations of regret and shame, we see no reason in the present state of the continent, and of our relations with it, to hold out any colored expectations.

The patriotic fund Committee, at a special meeting, held at Lloyd's coffee house, have voted to general Prevost, and the officers and men under his command, as a tribute for their gallant defence of Dominique as follows:—to general Prevost, a sword, value 100*l.* and a piece of plate value 200*l.* To major Nunn, a sword value 50*l.* and a piece of plate value 100*l.* A sword and a piece of plate of the same value, to captain O'Connel. The sum of 100*l.* to captain C. Campbell, and the sum of 40*l.* to each disabled man, or who may have lost a limb. 20*l.* to each man severely wounded; and 10*l.* to every man slightly wounded; in which are included the militia of the island.

Professional men are much divided in opinion upon the conduct of sir John Orde. Some of them say he ought to have taken a large offing before Cadiz, and there awaited the last moment, the chance of a reinforcement, which might have enabled him to blockade the combined fleet, or pursue it in the event of its putting to sea.

The crew of the Endymion frigate were paid 213*l.* 14*s.* per man, prize money, on Tuesday last. They have to receive upwards of 300*l.* more.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

The brig Nancy, captain Lake, is arrived at the Lazaretto, and has on board forty French officers and soldiers, many of whom are suffering under wounds received in the late warfare near that city, (St. Domingo.) One of the crew died on the passage, under every indication of violent yellow fever;---and the captain an another hand, are now in a very low condition with the same disease.

NEW YORK, July 14.

We have received by captain Starbuck, of the brig Ann Maria, a printed copy of the new constitution of the Empire of Hayti. It is a curious and interesting document, comprising sixteen pages 12 mo. The supreme command is vested in Dessalines, who is called 'Emperor I.' but the government is not hereditary; slavery is abolished for ever; no particular church establishment is acknowledged by the state ---provision is made for the education of youth; and the national colors of Hayti, are very appropriately declared to be black and red stripes.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the brig William, to his owners in this city, dated Rouseau, (Dom.) June 10, 1805.

In my last, of the 3d instant, I informed you of the arrival of the William at St. Pierres, and of my intention to proceed in the brig direct to Guadaloupe, as the markets there were better. I accordingly got on board and ordered capt L. to proceed to P. Petre. We had a light breeze, hat night being the 3d instant, we got under Dominica the following morning. Capt. L. endeavored to go the windward of the island but failing, as our vessel sailed dull, run close under the lee of it. When off Scotts Head, the S. W. point, we were fired at by the fort a number of times; we hove the maintopsail to the mast, supposing a boast was coming off to visit us; on receiving another shot lowered down our boat; the captain went on shore, was examined by the officers, and bid to proceed on his voyage. After that we made sail with light airs of wind; the current drifted us within three miles of the place and were again fired at by the fort of Rosseau, capt. L. went on shore, was detained and put into the fort till the next day, and orders were sent to the mate to come directly into the harbor, or they would fire into the brig and sink her; accordingly, when we had a breeze we made up for the harbor, where we now remain.

I know not on what principle we are detained. I have applied to the governor, who says there is an embargo and he cannot let us go. Why then, or what right has he to bring me into an embargoed port.

This detention will be a great damage to the voyage, and you may judge how disagreeable being confined in this place by an unprecedented stretch of arbitrary power. I have attended the levees of the great little men daily, and have every time been put off with to-morrow. There are two Americans here, and one of them has been lying 40 days after his limited time, trying to obtain payment for his cargo; you may judge of the merchants by this sample. To day the captain was summoned up to the custom house with his papers, because there had been an information lodged that we had been running goods; a mere sham to get hold of us, as there had been nothing out of the vessel but a dozen of my dirty linen to wash.

June 12. I have again waited on the governor, who told me I should get away to day, as an express had arrived from Antigua, *that the French fleet had passed that place.* At 12 o'clock we had permission to proceed, and are now under weigh for Point Petre.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.

Extract from a letter dated St. Louis, May 29th, 1805, to a gentleman in this place.

"The Sioux Indian suspected of murder, whose confinement here caused the visit of about 150 of that nation the other day having unaccountably got off his irons, sprang from the centinel, but not without receiving part of the contents of his musket; he was found dead with the appearance of a buck shot having passed through his neck. A pardon for this savage has since arrived from the President."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

MARRIED in Wilmington (N. C.) *Joseph G. Swift*, Esq. of Taunton (Ms.) of the United States engineers, to Miss *Margaret Louisa Walker*.

We are informed that all the Danish consuls in the U. States have received instructions not to grant any protections to Danish seamen, except those belonging to Danish vessels.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated April 27, 1805.

"The favorable prospect of the approaching harvest, and the plentiful supplies of wheat and flour we have had, has occasioned a considerable sudden decline in prices. Wheat of your growth is now down to 60 ron per fanega, and flour 12 a 13 dollars per barrel; the other articles have also declined, as you will perceive per quotation at foot. The advices that will be received at your continent from this, must indispensably reduce the price of your produce; in this case I am of opinion they will answer here next fall and winter, at which period flour may rate from 10 a 12 dollars per barrel; rice 7 a 8 per quintal; Indian corn 2 a 2 1-2 per fanega; hogs lard 8 a 9 ron. per double pound; pork 14 dollars per barrel; beef 10 a 11 per ditto; yellow bees wax 45 per quintal; hyson tea per lb. 30 a 40 ron; leaf tobacco of the Virginia growth, and of the large long dark leaf 18 a 19 dolls. per quintal; white beans 3 per ditto; and pipe staves per M. 120 a 130."

Extract of a letter from Carricas, dated the 19th of June.

"The port of La Guira was opened the 12th of May, for sundry articles. On the 11th of June it was shut, but the proclamation not published there before the 17th, since which time, two American vessels have been turned away, and the port continues shut."

[A gentleman passenger in the Julian, from St. Thomas, informs, he saw a letter from La Guira, which stated, that that port was opened to neutrals the 19th, to continue for 3 months.]

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED,

Sloop Unity, Hand, Philadelphia
D. M'Clean.

CLEARED,

Schr. Hiland, Luckett, St. Jago de Cuba
R. Young & W. Yeaton.

Harmony, Roberts, Barbadoes
John Tucker.

PUBLIC SALE.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, will be sold, on capt. Tucker's wharf,

20 hhds. first quality SUGAR,

On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

July 17.

---

20 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber's house, near town, on Monday last, a NEGRO MAN slave called

REUBEN,

STRONG built, perfectly black, lounging walk and addicted to drinking—His dress a tickenburg jacket and trowsers; he had, however, other clothes.

He is well known in this neighborhood, having long been a stage driver, particularly between Colchester and this place.

If taken in or near town a reasonable reward will be given, if 50 miles from home Twenty Dollars, and proportionable for a less distance.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against taking off or harboring him

W'M HODGSON.

Alexandria, July 17 d

MINOR THEATRE.

(Spring Garden.)

Mr. Maginnis, begs leave to inform The ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that having engaged with Mr. Hughes from the Theatres Boston, Providence, Charleston, and Savannah, will THIS EVENING present a

DRAMATIC OLIO,

OR

A Cure for the Spleen:

Consisting of the following pieces:

The evenings amusement will commence with a Commic

Dissertation upon Law,

OR

Daniel versus Dishclout—*Mr. Hughes.*

Collin's celebrated Ode on the passions.—*Mr. Maginnis.*

The Comic Song of the

CARRION CROW—*Mr. Hughes.*

Dick the Apprentice's soliliquy on playing—*Mr. Maginnis.*

Bucks have at ye all—*Mr. Hughes.*

Four and twenny Fiddlers——*Mr. Maginnis.*

Dissertation upon Hobbies—*Mr. Hughes.*

A favorite Song on the Death of Washington—*Maginnis.*

Garrick's Country Boy—*Mr. Hughes.*

Dibdin's Sailor's Journal—*Maginnis.*

The whole to conclude with a humorous piece in one act, called

Doctor Last's Examination before the College of Physicians.

Doors to be opened at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at eight.

July 17.

STOLEN,

ABOUT a fortnight ago, TWO SILVER DESERT SPOONS, London make; the letter H engraved on the handles. Whoever can give information by which the Spoons can be recovered, shall receive a reasonable reward, and the full value paid for the detection of the thief.

Apply to the Printer.

July 17.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, early in June last, a Negro Man named

GEORGE;

(Formerly the property of R. Fitzhugh)

ABOUT 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, 24 or 25 years of age—has a large bushy head, with remarkable thick lips and ancles, and a down look. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing him in any jail so that I get him again, on application to JOHN HODGKIN, at the Indian Queen tavern, Alexandria.

Thomas Barrett.

July 17. eo3

Adventurers in Lottery No. 3, for the *Encouragement of Literature*, may know the fate of their Tickets, on application to the Printer, and paying 12 and half cents for each ticket. July 15.

FOR SALE,

A good Milch Cow.

Apply to the Printer.

July 13. eo3t

TO BE HIRED,

BY THE YEAR OR MONTH;

A smart, active Negro Boy,

About 14 years of age—Apply to the Printer.

June 8. eo

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on *Friday* next the 5th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

July 2. 3w3.aw

For Sale—for Cash,

On the second day of August next, at twelve o'clock,

AN unimproved LOT of ground, in the town of *Colchester*, adjoining the warehouse binding on the creek: Also,

Will be sold, on the 24th of August, to the highest bidder;

Two improved LOTS, situated at West-End. The terms of sale are—One third cash—and the balance in one and two years, with bond and approved security.

John Simpson.

July 9. 1aw3w

FRUIT.

The cargo of Fruit, Pine-Apples and Limes, advertised for sale, on board the schooner Eliza, Capt. Butler, is unloaded and put in *A. Willis's* store, on account of the lay-days being over—where every body can get supplied on the same terms as on board the vessel.

A. WILLIS.

July 15. 6t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, BY

JOHN G. LADD,

A few barrels black Varnish,
do. Pitch,
100 barrels Boston Beef,
50 kegs Raisins
Soap and Candles, in boxes,
100 lbs. Nutmeg and Cloves,
New Rum, in hogsheads and barrels,
Three bales Russia brown Sheetings,
A parcel of Blocks, Mast-Hoops, Pumps, &c.

July 15. d

FOR SALE,

250 Acres of Land, in the district of *Columbia*, about 5 miles from Alexandria and 2 from George-Town: A large proportion is woodland of a good quality, abounding with good springs and handsome situations. I would lay off this land to accommodate those who may wish to buy from two acre lots to twenty, or sell it altogether. A small part of the purchase money will be required; and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Any person wishing to buy, may be shewn the land by *William Snellum*, who resides upon it; and leave their names with Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.

Sundry Lots may be had on ground rent, upon Duke-street, adjoining to Mr. Jacob Shucks's.

G. CHAPMAN.

June 13. 1awtf

To be Rented, for One Year,

(By the Subscribers)

A valuable Merchant-Mill, near the Little Falls of Potomac, with three pair French Burr Mill-stones, and every necessary machine complete for manufacturing flour, to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible. Also,

A Brewery, Granary, Millers' and Brewers, Houses, Coopers Shops, &c. For terms apply to *Edmund I. Lee, esq.* in Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT,
R. B. LEE,
Thos. SWANN,
Wm. B. PAGE,
} *Trustees of Philip R. Fendall, deceased.*

May 7. eodtf.

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall, opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a Mulatto Man—a slave—named

S A M;

ABOUT 5 feet 10 inches high, 35 years old—who is a good kitchen gardener, and also a good shoemaker—he is fond of liquor, and lisps when speaking. The above reward will be paid on apprehending and confining the above named runaway so that his owner may get him again, and reasonable charges if brought to

HARRIET L. MAUND,
Nomony Hall,
Westmoreland County:
or GEORGE CARTER,
Oatlands, near Leesburg, (Vir.)

June 27. co12t

The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer hereof.

PETER NOWLAND

HAS JUST RECEIVED, VIA NEW-YORK, FROM NAPLES,

A quantity of

Balsamic Butter of Soap,

For washing the hands and face, and maintaining the complexion soft, red, and fair—and is likewise superior to any other for shaving.

Also, a quantity of

Pot POMATUM, of the first quality, and a few phials of OTTO of ROSES, &c. &c.

July 15. d3t

Notice is hereby Given;

That in pursuance of an act of Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, establishing a Town at the Court-house of this County, on the lands of *Richard Ratcliffe*, by the name of *Providence*. We the subscribers, trustees therein named, will proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 19th day of August next, (being the first day of August court) the several LOTS in the said town, as laid out, condemned, and directed to be sold by the said act—A plan of which will be shewn, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

Charles Little,
W. Payne,
Richard Fitzhugh,
Daniel Mc Chichester,
Francis Coffer,
Richard Bland Lee,
John C. Hunter,
William Middleton.

Fairfax County the 2d day of July, 1805. } (5) eo19A.

FOR SALE,

The FARM on which I live,

CONTAINING between 5 and 600 acres of level Land, well adapted in general to receive the Plaister of Paris as a manure—on the post-road from the City of Washington to Port Tobacco, and about 8 miles below Piscataway. On it is every necessary building, plenty of excellent spring water and a pump at the door—fruit trees in abundance and great variety, an excellent kitchen garden, several clover lots, some valuable low meadow ground, and wood and timber to last many years. Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed will view the premises previous to any contract, and therefore a further description is unnecessary

If I sell the land, it shall be given up to the purchaser 1st January next—And previous to that time, I will sell

All my moveable Property & Crop made, with some few exceptions.

Being extremely infirm and unable to manage a farm, my object is to retire to some town or city and spend the remnant of my life.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in hand, one third at the end of 12 months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third at the end of two years, with legal interest thereon. Bonds with security, and a lien on the land, will be required.

George Lee.

Charles County, May 4. oawtf

HUGH SMITH,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

BY THE

William from Liverpool,

A supply of Queens Ware, with the stock before on hand, received by the United States and the Medway, will enable him to supply his customers, with a complete assortment of

Queens Ware, Glass and China.

FOR SALE,

On board the William,

6000 bushels Liverpool Coarse and fine SALT.

June 10. W T F. & 1aw 2m.

NOTICE.

CONCERT-HALL,

BOSTON, May, 1805.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, and those Gentlemen of the Southern States who may visit this part of the Continent during the Summer season, that the House known by the name of *Concert Hall*, situate in a very central and pleasant part of the town, (corner of Court and Hanover-streets) has been fitted up at a very great expence with the genteelest accommodation.

Those Gentlemen who may wish for *Boarding* and *Lodging*, it is presumed cannot find a more eligible and convenient House, or a more grateful reception than from the present occupant of *Concert Hall*, whose assiduity to serve them shall exceed the liberality of their patronage.

T. WHITCOMB.

12aw3m

A Servant wanted.

CASH will be given for a Servant who can be recommended for sobriety and carefulness, and who has been accustomed to the management of horses. None else need apply to the Printer.

June 27. eo1m

DEARBORN'S

Truly just Patent Balance,

Of all sizes, from ounces to tons, (at half the price and with half the labor of scales and weights)

FOR SALE, BY

John G. Ladd.

May 28. oaw

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1, 1805.

Polygraphick Painting.

THIS art, so long kept a secret and exclusively practised by the Polygraphick Society in London, is ow in the possession of a Citizen of the United States lately arrived from Europe; who proposes to execute by subscription, two hundred copies from an original Allegorical Painting in the Shakespeare Gallery, New-York, by permission of the Proprietor: being

A PORTRAIT OF

WASHINGTON,

supported by LIBERTY, VIRTUE, and JUSTICE. VIRTUE is holding the emblem of the reward he merited. In the right of the piece, AMERICA, characterised as an Ab-original, is seated in a pensive posture, lamenting her loss. In the less is PAINTING turned to HISTORY, for a subject worthy of her art, who is supposed to answer,

"There is none more worthy than Washington."

The whole forming a more emblematical tribute to the memory of that great man, than has yet been offered to the public.

To those who esteem his public services and his private worth, and to the patrons of improvements in the fine arts, this work is dedicated. Such as are already furnished with different engravings on this subject, will, it is hoped, still find room for the present undertaking, when they consider, that it will be a PAINTING, and the design new, executed by a process, which renders it more durable than oil paintings—that it requires no glass—that while their prints contain, perhaps a faint resemblance only, this work affords a correct likeness, with the addition of six beautiful allegorical figures.—The price also is reduced so as to leave, comparative merits, no object.

Subscriptions, at Eight Dollars each, payable on delivery, (which is little more than the price of an engraving of the same size) are received by Conrad & Co. Bookfellers, Philadelphia; Robert Gray, Alexandria; Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol-hill City of Washington; and generally by Bookfellers throughout the Union; who will please to return their Subscription papers to Conrad and Co. Philadelphia, previous to the first of November next, when the work will be ready for delivery.

Frames will be procured, of any pattern, if required on the most moderate terms.

IT IS ALSO PROPOSED TO EXECUTE

PORTRAITS

Of Mr. and Mrs. Washington,

On a smaller scale, 15 inches by 12; executed by the same process, and will be ready for delivery at the same time, on subscriptions of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents each including a Gilt Frame. It is a principal aim of this work, to produce the most correct likenesses of this amiable couple,

One of the Paintings is now to be seen at Mr. Gadsby's Hotel, for a few days, who will receive subscriptions. As this copy is ordered to be sent to Richmond soon, another will be forwarded, if subscribers offer, to Robert Gray's, King street Alexandria, with whom subscribers may also enter their names.

☞ The Artist presumes that the secret art of Polygraphick Painting is known only to himself in the U. States; having travelled from the Carolinas to Massachusetts without finding a master of it. By this art, original paintings may be multiplied, so as to render it difficult to point out the difference. The Polygraphick picture, of the two, when compared together, is the most brilliant, and the nature of the process cannot fail rendering it more durable. In fine the whole is so exact and beautiful a copy, that the mind is lost in conjecture as to the method in which it is executed.

July 3.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of *William Ramsay Wilson*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of June, 1805.

William Ramsay, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. 2aw2m

Musical Instrument & Cabinet MANUFACTORY,

In Prince, near Water street, ALEXANDRIA,

BY JOHN SELLERS;

WHO begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and the adjacent towns and country, that he builds and repairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; also makes and repairs Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, organized and plain, and has on hand, for sale Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Reeds, Strings, &c. an assortment of Music, consisting of Songs, Sanotes, Duets, instructions for the different instruments. He also offers his services for tuning the above instruments on reasonable terms. Any orders left at the above place will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ A steady Cabinet Maker, being a good workman, will meet with encouragement by applying at the above place.

May 6. d3t..12w

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY at ten o'clock A. M. will be sold at the dwelling house of *Mr. Lewis Lambert*, Water-street,

A great variety of

Elegant Household and Kitchen Furniture,

—CONSISTING OF—

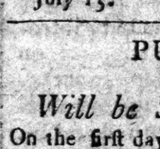
Beds, Matrasses, Bedsteads, Curtains, Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Sideboards, Desks, Bureaus, a number of elegant Prints, Andirons, Shovel and tongs, first quality Claret in bottles, one pair of elegant Pistols, one handsome Fowling Piece, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 15. dts.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold, on Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's wharf,



The Sloop

EAGLE,

Burthen 250 barrels. Term will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 16. dtf

Mackarel & Whiskey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL just received, per schooner Hiram, from Rhode-Island:

ALSO,

35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—and

30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, warranted good. These articles will be sold low. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

JOHN GRAY,

At his Book-Store, King-street,

Report of the Trial of the Hon. SAMUEL CHASE:

Taken in short hand by Charles Evans—and the *Arguments of Counsel*, revised by them from manuscript.

A general assortment of Stationary and School-Books for sale as above.

July 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Sold, at Public Sale,

On the first day of AUGUST, (if not disposed of at private sale, previous to that time)

All my PROPERTY in the town of Alexandria,

Situated on KING-STREET—*Consisting of*

A new two-story Brick House, two Framed Houses, and the Ware-House at present occupied by myself—*Also,*

One unimproved LOT, on Fayette-street. ☞ The above property is subject to a ground-rent of *twenty dollars, eighty four cents*. For terms apply to the subscriber,

John Violett.

February 21. oaw1fAug

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

Opposite the Market,

Adjoining *James S. Scott's*, Royal street—

ALEXANDRIA—

By WILLIAM LOVELL,

Who begs leave to inform the Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, in this town, that on Wednesday, the first of May, he will commence baking; where they may be supplied with *BREAD* of the first quality and found baked, on such terms never before offered in in this place; as follows:

THE eighteen penny loaf for 20 cents, nine penny loaf for 10 cents, four pence half penny loaf for 5 cents; and, for the convenience of those whose family or circumstances will not admit of LARGE BREAD, he will make the three penny loaf two ounces heavier than the weight fixed by the *Clerk of the Market*, as directed by the *Corporation*; so that the labouring man will be served on as good terms as the merchant. The BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR for housekeeping at *seven cents* per pound, or fifteen pounds for a dollar. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be regularly supplied at their own houses, will be obliging enough to send a line as above, which will be attended to. *Great allowance* to sellers of *Bread*. To prevent any misunderstanding the above terms are CASH, unless where stated *credits* are agreed on, and those are expected to be regularly paid—the profits being small.

N. B. To Taverns, Boarding-houses, and large families, there will be an additional saving of *ten per cent.* in buying LARGE LOAVES in preference to SMALL.

April 30.

PRINTED DAILY, BY
S. S. NOWDEN.